

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

F116
cap 2

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

foreign
agriculture
circular

F.D.A.
FAS LIBRARY

APR 21 1980

livestock
and meat

Approved by the World Food and Agricultural Outlook and Situation Board • USDA

PROG
SERIALS
RECORDS

FLM 1-80
January 1980

FIRST QUARTERLY OUTLOOK FOR WORLD
MEAT PRODUCTION AND TRADE 1/ IN 1980

Another record year of meat production is forecast for 1980 in the key commercial markets of the world. Gains in poultry and pork output are expected to outweigh a 1 percent decline in beef production (table 2). The reduction in beef production in certain of these markets is expected to result in higher beef imports (table 3).

In the major beef and veal exporting countries, 1980 production is forecast to fall about 4 percent from the 1979 level (table 4). More attractive prices and greater access into traditional beef importing countries will likely cause another decline in the domestic consumption in the exporting countries and a diversion of shipments from certain less attractively priced markets such as some of those in the Middle East or North Africa and in Eastern Europe.

1/ Unless otherwise indicated, red meat trade is in terms of carcass weight (bone-in) equivalents; poultry trade is on a product weight basis.

This circular was prepared by the Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Division, CP/FAS. For further information, write the Division or contact R. E. Anderson at (202) 447-8031.

MAJOR IMPORTERS

United States

In 1980, while total meat production is forecast to be higher than in 1979, U.S. beef and veal production is expected to be slightly lower. Reduction in manufacturing beef supplies are expected as grassfed cattle slaughter declines further. Supplies of fed beef will probably be near 1979's level as cattle feeding continues at a high level.

Larger pork and poultry supplies will tend to temper the increases in cattle and beef prices. Hog and broiler producers' profit margins declined in the later part of 1979. This has caused a slowing of production increases this year as indicated at table 2.

The lower domestic supplies of manufacturing quality beef probably will make U.S. import demand for this type of beef strong in 1980. Additionally, PL 96-177, signed December 31, 1979, made significant changes to the 1964 Meat Import Act, effective January 1, 1980. The meats now covered by the Meat Import Law are those fresh, chilled, or frozen from cattle, sheep (except lamb) and goat now seen at TSUSA numbers 106.10, 106.22, and 106.25, respectively. Also included are those beef and veal, prepared or preserved items (except sausages and except beef or veal, cured or pickled, and beef in airtight containers) seen at TSUSA numbers 107.55, 107.61, and 107.62. Imports covered by the law usually account for about 85 percent of total beef imports.

Furthermore, the level of imports permitted under the law is now determined by a "countercyclical" formula, which tends to increase imports when U.S. domestic cow beef supplies are lower, and to decrease imports when U.S. cow beef supplies are higher. Under the revised formula, the trigger level for the imposition of import quotas in 1980 is 1,668 million pounds. U.S.D.A.'s first quarterly estimate for 1980 imports of meat subject to the law is 1,650 million pounds--below the level which would require restrictions on imports. Consequently, no program with supplying countries is in effect. Imports covered by the law usually account for about 85 percent of total beef imports.

Other changes in the law modify the President's authority to suspend quotas by proclamation, and place a floor under imports by specifying that imports under the law may not be restricted to less than 1,250 million pounds in any calendar year.

(Revisions of the U.S. Meat Import Act will be discussed in greater detail in a forthcoming circular in this series.)

On the export side, Japan has been the primary market for U.S. beef exports and is expected to continue in that position. Beef production in Japan is expected to be only slightly higher than in 1979 and consumption of beef is growing faster than production. Furthermore, Japanese import quotas for high-quality beef are being raised and this is supplied mostly by the United States.

U.S. pork exports, which declined in 1979, are expected to remain at that lower level in 1980 as little change is seen in exports to Canada or Japan. Pork imports will continue to be primarily canned hams and shoulders from the European Community (EC) and Eastern Europe. Little change is expected in quantities of imports in 1980.

European Community

EC beef and veal production is estimated to have risen about 3 percent over year-earlier levels in 1979, as the slow but steady growth in production witnessed since 1977 continues. Production in 1980 should be equal to or marginally above 1979's level. The Community's internal beef and veal markets are somewhat insulated against the factors affecting world beef production and trade by the EC's Common Agricultural Policy. EC internal support mechanisms have generally kept EC cattle and beef prices above world market prices. While individual member countries may experience year-to-year variations in beef production, on balance aggregate EC production has been relatively stable with a slight upward trend.

Although EC intervention stocks of beef declined considerably during most of 1978, they have been growing since the second quarter of 1979. By early November they were about 250,000 tons, product weight, compared with about 210,000 tons at the beginning of 1979 and a low of about 140,000 tons in April 1979. Although West Germany and Ireland continue to hold the largest stocks, France has experienced the greatest buildup in 1979. Relatively strong cattle prices in France in 1978 had permitted the virtual elimination of French intervention stocks; however, rising beef and pork production in 1979 put downward pressure on cattle and beef prices and intervention purchases resumed on a large scale. With EC beef production remaining at or above 1979's level in 1980 and imports increasing as a result of trade concessions granted during the recently concluded Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), EC intervention stocks are expected to continue growing in 1980, perhaps substantially.

As with beef production, pork production in the EC is expected to show little, if any, increase in 1980. This leveling off in pork production follows several years of significant growth resulting from good hog prices; with softer markets the growth in pork output will slow.

EC pork exports to non-member countries improved in 1979, led by expanded sales to Japan. Given the abundance of pork on world markets and efforts by Japan to slow pork imports, EC trade in 1980 should not change significantly.

Poultry production in 1980 is expected to continue its decade-long growth pattern with total poultry meat projected to increase 3 percent. Turkey production, projected to be up 8 percent will make the EC approximately self-sufficient in this product for the first time in history. Poultry exports are expected to rise somewhat from their high 1979 level with exports to most markets showing growth.

Canada

The cattle and beef situation and outlook in Canada is close to being in step with that in the United States. The reduction phase of the cattle cycle has ended and herd rebuilding has commenced. Beef production in Canada in 1980 should be down about 5 percent following a 10 percent drop in 1979. In response to favorable producer returns, pork production was at record levels in 1979 and a further increase is expected in 1980, although lesser in magnitude. Hog prices remained surprisingly firm during most of 1979, despite the large supplies and only in the latter part of 1979 did the hog market price begin to reflect the heavy supplies of pork. It appears that pork supplies will be abundant at least until mid-1980 as many producer production decisions for the first half of 1980 were made during the period of firm prices.

Canadian beef trade in 1979 was contrary to what was expected early in the year. With domestic beef production declining in 1979, exports rose and imports dropped relative to year earlier levels. Beef imports, which are mostly manufacturing beef from Oceania, appear to have been affected by the large availabilities of pork for processed meat products and a Canadian exchange rate that discouraged imports. This soft demand for manufacturing beef and the exchange rate also contributed to the increase in beef exports, nearly all of which goes to the United States. Little change is seen in Canada's beef trade situation in 1980.

Reflecting abundant domestic supplies, Canada became a considerable net exporter of pork in 1979. In fact for the first

time in recent years, Canada's net trade balance in pork with the U.S. was in Canada's favor, as the U.S. replaced Japan as Canada's leading pork export market. With pork production projected to continue increasing in the U.S. in 1980, Canadian exports should fall some, but exports to all destinations will still substantially exceed imports.

After a significant increase in 1979, Canadian chicken production, the dominant poultry item, is forecast to decline slightly in 1980 as the Canadian Chicken Marketing Plan takes full effect. Under this supply-management program implemented in late 1979, the supply of chicken in Canada is controlled through a system of production and import quotas in an effort to support producer prices. Canadian chicken imports, virtually all from the United States, may decline some from the 1979 record level.

Japan

While not repeating the 20 percent rise in beef imports seen in 1979, beef imports in 1980 should increase again. Slightly higher domestic beef production, at 412,000 tons, and a growing consumption pattern should result in the highest level of imports since the 1973 record. A portion of the anticipated increase in 1980 import quotas should be specifically for high-quality beef, of which the United States is the primary supplier.

The Australian share of Japanese beef imports in 1980 is expected to be about 75 percent, approximately the same as in 1979. The United States supplied about 17 percent of the Japanese market in 1979 and is expected to equal that share in 1980.

Japanese pork imports in 1980 are expected to equal the 1979 level of 170,000 tons. Pork production is in a transition phase as heavy production and imports in 1979 resulted in high stocks and low prices at the end of the year. Governmental programs to aid stock accumulation and cut herds, plus private plans to store purchased imported pork and delay future purchases, are expected to affect production and imports throughout 1980. Thus, assuming consumption increases continue, production should start 1980 strong and decline throughout the year, while imports should be less than usual in the first half and then recover strongly.

While there is a 5 percent gain in poultry meat production forecast, poultry meat imports are expected to rise again in 1980. Despite strong competition from the large supplies of pork, fueled by relatively stable retail prices and higher per capita incomes, poultry consumption is expected to continue to rise.

USSR and Eastern Europe

During the latter part of 1979, in the face of tight feed and forage supplies, the USSR conducted a widespread campaign to maintain animal inventories. However, less than adequate feed supplies, coupled with the large inventory levels, resulted in reduced slaughter weights for cattle and hogs.

Average cattle slaughter weights during January-November 1979 were 362 kilograms (798.1 pounds), compared with 366 kilograms (806.9 pounds) over the same period in 1978.

Hog slaughter weights in the first 11 months of 1979 averaged 103 kilograms (227.1 pounds). This was 1 kilogram lighter than that in the same period of 1978 and that during the first 10 months of 1979.

Consequently, USSR meat production in 1979 has been revised downward to between 15.1 and 15.3 million tons (including fats and offals). This means that meat output in 1979 will probably be below the 15.4 million tons produced in 1978.

December 1, 1979, inventories of all animals, except hogs, for the socialized sector showed increases over year-earlier levels. The greatest gain was in poultry numbers, which increased 6.9 percent to 593.4 million head. Cattle and cow numbers increased .8 and .7 percent, respectively, to 88.9 and 29.4 million head. Sheep and goat numbers were 118.6 million head, a .3 percent increase, while hog numbers decreased .9 percent to 56 million.

Because of the suspension of U.S. grain exports to the USSR ordered by President Carter earlier this month, above-average slaughtering of hogs and poultry will probably occur. Thus while near term production may rise, slaughter weights will probably continue to decline through the year and another decrease in meat production is likely this year.

The USSR probably will try to avoid any distress slaughter through the early months of this year, if possible. The magnitude of any drawdown in numbers after this time will depend upon the timing of the spring pasture development and early estimates of the 1980 grain and forage crops by Soviet experts in May and June.

Meat production in the Eastern European countries increased around 2 percent to 9.9 million tons (carcass weight) in 1979. In 1980 meat output will probably increase another 3 percent with pork, the major meat produced, expected to increase about 3.5 percent to slightly under 5.5 million tons. Beef production is anticipated to increase to 2.4 million tons, a gain of 1 percent or so and poultry meat production is forecast to increase about 3.5 percent to approximately 2.05 million tons.

Brazil

Extending a trend from early 1978, supplies of beef for domestic consumption and export for 1980 continue to be limited as herd rebuilding persists. Because of favorable price conditions, it is estimated that in 1979 cattle numbers increased 3 million head to 93 million, with projections of an additional growth of 3 million forecast for 1980. As a result of low cattle slaughter, beef prices are rising, causing consumers to switch to poultry meat and pork. Trade sources indicate slaughter of pork could increase as much as 20 percent in 1980 as Brazil recovers from some aftereffects of the 1978 swine fever outbreak.

Exports of beef for 1980 are expected to approximate 1979 levels, which are estimated at between 130,000 and 135,000 tons. Import projections of beef for 1980 are roughly 150,000 tons, up from 100-110,000 tons in 1979. However, these figures could vary substantially because of worldwide prices and availability as the bulk of Brazil's beef imports has in the past been shipped under special arrangements from Argentina and Uruguay.

Pork exports for 1980 are projected at 10,000 tons. This figure is based on a belief that the present ban on pork exports imposed after the swine fever outbreak in 1978 will be lifted early in 1980.

MAJOR EXPORTERS

Australia

In 1979, beef and veal production was about 16 percent below the 1978 level. Australian beef supplies are expected to further tighten in 1980. Australian cattle producers are expected to continue rebuilding herds, causing a further decline in cattle slaughter and beef production. The magnitude of the decline in beef production will depend upon how rapidly the buildup in cattle numbers occurs. A relatively rapid expansion in breeding herds is currently anticipated during 1980. Beef and veal production will likely be about 13 percent below the 1979 level.

The anticipated lower beef production will reduce both domestic consumption and export availability in 1980. Domestic consumption is expected to fall about 17 percent as higher export prices attract a larger share of production into export channels.

With an expected 10 percent decline in Australia beef exports, competition among importing countries for available Australian supplies will be stiff in 1980. A higher proportion probably will move to more traditional markets (i.e.,

United States, Japan, and Canada) than in recent years, since higher prices in these markets will enable them to bid product away from many nontraditional markets.

New Zealand

New Zealand beef supplies also will be reduced in 1980. With a lower beginning-year cattle inventory, beef production is forecast to decline 5 percent below the 1979 level. Exports will decline about 8 percent as consumption falls about 5 percent. The relatively high stock levels of previous years have been falling and will be virtually nil by the end of 1980.

The United States, Canada, and Japan probably will purchase about 85 percent of New Zealand's beef exports in 1980, as they did in 1979. With exports to the EC, the Middle East, and some other markets estimated to increase slightly, beef supplies available for lower-priced markets (such as certain East European countries and Far Eastern countries) will be below 1979 export levels.

Central America^{1/}

Good grazing conditions throughout almost all of Central America during the latter part of 1979 resulted in producers holding cattle, planning to market them in early to mid-1980. While cattle numbers are expected to increase almost 2.5 percent during 1980, slaughter may increase by almost 7 percent. The increased slaughter rate is being enticed by anticipated higher cattle prices and good export demand prospects.

An export potential of more than 15 million pounds over the high 1979 level is expected for the region. In Guatemala, cattle continue to add weight, with ranchers in no real hurry to sell except at the best price. Panama's livestockmen are also holding cattle back from the market and inventories are expected to grow in 1980. (It should be noted that most of Panama's beef and veal exports will likely go to the Canal Zone and not to the United States.) Honduras is considered to have an excess number of cattle with a need to thin out the herd in 1980. In Nicaragua, animal numbers remain a real question because of the effect of the civil war. Based on the increased availability of cattle meat and meat in neighboring countries, particularly Honduras, cattle apparently were moved out of Nicaragua in large numbers.

^{1/} For this publication, Central America consists of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

In contrast to the improved cattle situation, swine inventory and slaughter for the region are each expected to decline about 4 percent. This situation is greatly influenced by the situation in the Dominican Republic, where the measures against the outbreak of African swine fever are causing a sharp drop on swine numbers, and in Nicaragua, where apparently the unauthorized slaughter of a large number of swine occurred during the civil war. Nevertheless in 1980, Nicaragua is expected to have some quantities of pork available for export, and hog numbers should grow slightly. Deleting the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua from the statistics, pork production would increase about 4 percent for the region.

Mexico

Total cattle slaughter in 1979 is now estimated at 6.1 million head, with beef production placed at about 1.04 million tons (CWE). This slight increase over previous estimates is a result in part of poor weather conditions in the northern cattle areas, which reduced the carrying capacity of pastures and forced some distress slaughter. The 1980 cattle slaughter is projected at 6.2 million head, assuming improved pasture conditions; and increased activity as those plants permitted to export attempt to recover from the low utilization of 1979.

Beef and veal exports to the United States are estimated at only 5,000 tons for 1979. The forecast for 1980 is for exports to the U.S. to return to pre-1979 levels of about 25,000 tons. The lower exports in 1979 were largely a result of Government actions designed to decrease exports of meat and feeder cattle in order to keep meat in the Mexico City area where prices were running high. While meat prices in Mexico City have become more manageable, discussions still continue on the necessity of maintaining sufficient supplies for Mexico in 1980. Thus, Government policy in 1980 will most likely tend to encourage meat exports while maintaining various restrictions on live cattle exports in the attempt to build cattle numbers.

Argentina

After 3 straight years of declining cattle numbers, herd reduction has finally ended. The slaughter rate for 1980 is forecast to decrease to 24.4 percent of the inventory, down from a year-earlier level at 25.4 percent. Cattle are expected to be heavier in 1980 with fewer cows being slaughtered and better finished animals being offered as cattle prices are expected to remain relatively favorable.

Consumption is forecast at 2.35 million tons, approximately the same as 1979, but off some 5 percent from 1978 levels, as beef prices will likely remain high and little improvement is expected in real income.

As a result of lower production forecasts in 1980 (and the continuation of the Argentine Government's exchange rate policy, which discourages exports) exports are expected to fall 18 percent to 550,000 tons in 1980.

Uruguay

Since Uruguay returned to a free market system for the cattle and meat in August 1978, prices have increased dramatically--from US \$0.39 per kilogram for steers on the hoof to US \$1.04 per kilogram by August 1979--a 267 percent increase. In 1979, these prices contributed to lower domestic consumption, reduced export demand, and greater retention of cattle by producers. Thus, cattle slaughter for 1979 is estimated at 1.31 million head, down from 1.69 million in 1978. Under present conditions, the livestock carrying capacity of Uruguay can only be increased quickly through improvement of their pastures and natural ranges. Both could become a usual practice in Uruguay, but producers will probably hold tight until they are confident that the free market policies in effect for 1 year will be maintained indefinitely. As a result, it is not expected that the retention of cattle will continue at its present rate into 1980, and total slaughter is projected to increase to 1.5 million head, up about 15 percent from the 1979 level. As a result, prices are expected to moderate some in the coming year and exports are projected at 106,000 tons for 1980, up from 80,000 tons last year.

TABLE 1--BEEF AND VEAL: IMPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES,
1977-80 (CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

Country			Estimated		Forecast	Percent
	1977	1978	1979	1980 1/	Changes	
					: 1980/79	
:----- (In thousands of metric tons) -----						
United States	890	1,053	1,117	1,143	2	
EC 2/	463	475	450	475	6	
Eastern Europe	252	154	140	100	-29	
Canada	89	102	80	80	0	
Japan	121	143	175	185	6	
Spain	50	73	65	65	0	
Greece	92	120	115	110	-4	
USSR	342	56	75	100	33	
Brazil	35	100	105	150	43	
Korea, Republic of	8	55	52	44	-15	
Middle East 3/	110	160	160	160	0	
Other countries	532	582	454	300	-34	
Total	2,984	3,073	2,988	2,912	-3	

1/ FAS forecasts. 2/ Excludes intra-trade. 3/ Excludes North Africa.

Source: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and related information.

January 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2--MEAT PRODUCTION IN MAJOR IMPORTING AREAS, 1977-80
CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT

Commodity and Country	1977	1978	Estimated 1979	Forecast 1980 1/	Percent Changes 1980/79
(In thousands of metric tons)					
Beef and Veal:					
United States	11,845	11,283	9,880	9,740	- 2
Canada	1,143	1,060	955	910	- 5
EC	6,398	6,420	6,642	6,700	1
Japan	361	403	405	412	2
Total	19,747	19,166	17,882	17,762	- 1
Pork:					
United States	6,099	6,075	7,034	7,425	5
Canada	539	620	745	785	5
EC	8,152	8,604	9,067	9,100	0
Japan	1,169	1,284	1,400	1,500	7
Total	15,869	16,583	18,246	18,810	3
Mutton and Lamb:					
United States	159	140	132	141	7
Canada	5	4	4	5	25
EC <u>2/</u>	516	535	529	550	4
Japan <u>3/</u>	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total	680	679	665	696	5
Poultry: <u>4/</u>					
United States	5,535	5,895	6,496	6,671	3
Canada	461	484	539	523	- 3
EC	3,464	3,590	3,756	3,878	3
Japan	923	1,027	1,108	1,161	5
Total	10,383	10,996	11,899	12,233	3
Total meat:					
United States	23,548	23,393	23,542	23,977	2
Canada	2,148	2,168	2,243	2,223	- 1
EC	18,530	19,149	19,994	20,228	1
Japan	2,453	2,714	2,913	3,073	5
Total	46,679	47,424	48,692	49,501	2

1/ FAS forecast. 2/ May include some goat meat. 3/ Less than 500 tons.
4/ Product weight basis.

SOURCE: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and related information.

January 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3--NET MEAT IMPORTS IN MAJOR IMPORTING AREAS, 1977-80
(CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

Commodity and Country	1977	1978	Estimated 1979	Forecast 1/	Percent Changes 1980/79
----- (In thousands of metric tons) -----					
Beef and veal:					
United States.....	844	979	1,060	1,053	- 1
Canada.....	38	57	30	27	-10
EC 2/.....	318	310	220	270	23
Japan.....	121	143	175	185	6
Total	1,321	1,489	1,485	1,535	3
Pork:					
United States.....	66	94	93	88	- 7
Canada.....	46	- 2	-47	-35	-26
EC 2/.....	-82	-20	-40	-40	0
Japan.....	152	148	170	170	0
Total	182	220	176	183	4
Mutton and lamb:					
United States.....	8	17	19	16	-16
Canada.....	14	17	21	23	10
EC 2/.....	251	260	257	257	0
Japan.....	296	279	290	260	-10
Total	569	573	587	556	- 6
Poultry: 3/					
United States.....	-189	-186	-195	-200	3
Canada.....	25	28	34	25	-26
EC 2/.....	-155	-126	-194	-207	- 7
Japan.....	45	59	84	98	17
Total.....	-274	-225	-271	-284	- 5
Total meat:					
United States.....	729	904	977	957	- 2
Canada.....	123	100	38	40	5
EC 2/.....	332	424	243	283	16
Japan.....	614	629	719	713	- 1
Total	1,798	2,057	1,977	1,990	1

1/ FAS forecasts. 2/ Excludes intra-trade. 3/ Product weight basis.

SOURCE: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and related information.

January 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4--PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF BEEF AND VEAL BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1977-80 (CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

Item	1977	1978	Estimated 1979	Forecast 1980 1/	Percent Changes 1980/79
----- (In thousands of metric tons) -----					
Production:					
P.L. 88-482 countries:2/					
Australia.....	2,149	2,134	1,794	1,570	-13
New Zealand 3/.....	558	549	491	465	-5
Central America 4/....	383	425	448	483	8
Mexico.....	974	1,054	1,037	1,054	2
Subtotal.....	<u>4,064</u>	<u>4,162</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>3,572</u>	<u>-5</u>
Other:					
Argentina.....	2,194	3,193	2,990	2,880	-4
Uruguay.....	363	354	268	306	14
Subtotal.....	<u>2,557</u>	<u>3,547</u>	<u>3,258</u>	<u>3,186</u>	<u>-2</u>
Total.....	<u>6,621</u>	<u>7,709</u>	<u>7,028</u>	<u>6,758</u>	<u>-4</u>
Exports:					
P.L. 88-482 countries:2/					
Australia.....	1,061	1,130	1,050	950	-10
New Zealand 3/.....	384	346	328	303	-8
Central America 4/....	127	147	160	167	4
Mexico.....	30	30	5	30	600
Subtotal.....	<u>1,602</u>	<u>1,653</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>-6</u>
Other:					
Argentina.....	583	740	670	550	-18
Uruguay.....	129	112	80	106	33
Subtotal.....	<u>712</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>-13</u>
Total.....	<u>2,314</u>	<u>2,505</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>2,105</u>	<u>-8</u>

1/ FAS forecasts. 2/ Excludes Canada and Ireland. 3/ Year ending September.

4/ Includes Haiti and Dominican Republic, excludes Belize.

SOURCE: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and related information.

January 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5--PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF MUTTON AND LAMB BY MAJOR EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1977-80 (CARCASS WEIGHT EQUIVALENT)

Country	1977	1978	Estimate 1979	Forecast 1980 1/	Changes 1980/79
----- (In thousands of metric tons) -----					
Production:					
Australia.....	538	492	522	533	2
New Zealand <u>2/</u> ...	498	498	486	530	9
Argentina.....	132	130	132	130	- 2
Total.....	<u>1,168</u>	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,140</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>5</u>
Exports:					
Australia.....	272	245	238	253	6
New Zealand <u>2/</u>	406	378	416	445	7
Argentina.....	42	38	39	38	- 3
Total.....	<u>720</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>736</u>	<u>6</u>

1/ FAS forecasts. 2/ Year ending September. 3/ May include some goat meat.

SOURCE: Reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and related information.

January 1980

Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

If you no longer need this publication, check here _____ and return this sheet and/or envelope in which it was mailed and your name will be dropped from mailing list.

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 5918 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE



AGR 101
FIRST CLASS

9645 UNALCS A422 10026 0001
USDA NAT AGRIC LIBRARY CURRE-
NT SERIAL RECORD AL
BELTSVILLE MD 20012